

An Interview With McCarthy's Admiral

By LESTER RODNEY

The big brass-loaded committee of "Ten Million Americans" backing Joe McCarthy has a smooth front—at least in the person of its chief of staff, former Rear Admiral John G. Crommelin. An affable man, Crommelin claims there is no significance in the fact that the initiating group is loaded with "war now" advocates like chairman Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, head of the airforce in the Korean War who wanted to bomb China; Gen. James Van Fleet, an insistent advocate on war with China, former Admiral

William H. Stanley, and other impatient militarists.

I interviewed Crommelin in the hectic offices of the committee, which is housed in the lobby of the Hotel Roosevelt at 45th and Madison, up three small steps in a suite of rooms just off the main entrance.

The receptionist said, "The Daily Worker to see the Admiral? I see... would you wait please?" I waited, and watched a steady stream of people come in to take out petition blanks bearing space for 51 signatures.

The phones were ringing and

names and addresses were taken down for mailing petitions. There were many women, many well-dressed middle aged men, and some younger workers in lumber-jackets.

A fireman in uniform came in, took a handful of petitions, said a few confidential words to one of the committeemen, and left. Another visitor was a priest. Asked by reporters for his denomination, he answered cheerfully, "Roman Catholic." Asked if his church approved of his participation, he snapped, "The church has nothing to do with it, nothing to say about

it." He declined to give his name or location.

A woman in furs and expensive jewelry asked for 30 petition blanks.

There was one Negro requesting petitions among the hundreds who came in and out while this reporter was watching.

Crommelin left the suite to speak to some woman's group from White Plains. I took the opportunity to short-cut past the receptionists. As he returned I identified myself and asked him for an interview. He consented and we went into an inner room.

Was this a voluntary organization, I asked. Crommelin, a tall, graying man in his fifties, who retired in 1950 as an opponent of service unification, answered questions readily and smoothly.

"Yes," he said, "This is all voluntary."

Where did he expect to get 10 million signatures?

"From all over the country," he said, "We're mailing petitions everywhere."

Is this group connected with any

(Continued on Page 2)

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What the Election Means

LABOR AND ITS ALLIES

—See Page 5

'No More Bitter Blow'

Last week, one of the heroic figures of the American labor movement, William Z. Foster, declared in a statement to the Daily Worker that establishment and maintenance of this newspaper is "one of the proudest achievements of the working class."

Foster warned that this achievement is now threatened in part by financial strangulation, and said there "could be no more bitter blow to the entire workingclass movement than the failure of the Daily Worker to appear."

His statement was most timely, and should help to alert all progressive workers to the danger that confronts us.

That many are so alerted is shown by the letters, only a few out of the past couple of days mail, printed on Page 6.

But, wonderful as the response has been to date, it is far from enough to meet our immediate critical needs. Where we need \$2,000 a day, yesterday brought less than a third—\$629.

Yet we are certain there are thousands of devoted readers who have not yet responded.

Our readers in Minnesota and Wisconsin have taken hold and come through with over 80 percent of their respective targets of \$750. Our Pittsburgh readers have already gone above their goal. But those in other states are lagging.

Connecticut readers have so far contributed only \$260 out of a goal of \$300.

Those in Illinois, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania have each come through with about a third of their respective targets of \$2,000.

Michigan and Ohio are lagging with slightly more than a quarter of their respective goals.

Marylanders, who usually are up front, are behind with less than a tenth of their \$1,200 goal.

New Yorkers are doing a fine job, having raised \$19,000 so far, but are still \$3,000 short of the half-way mark.

We want to renew our plea to every Chicago, New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, Philadelphia, Connecticut, New York supporter, as well as to all others who have not yet responded:

Collect or contribute NOW \$10 to keep your paper going!

Received yesterday	\$ 629.00
Total to date	25,248.89
STILL TO GO	\$34,751.11

Mail or wire your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, N. Y. 3, N. Y.; or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor, N. Y.

LABOR DEMANDING CENSURE!

MASSACHUSETTS CIO CONVENTION

BOSTON, Nov. 16. (FP).—A resolution condemning Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis), for his anti-labor record was strengthened by an amendment demanding censure and adopted by the 16th annual convention of the Massachusetts CIO Council. The vote, taken

after a lively 90-minute debate, favored the resolution by a margin of 10 to 1. It was the second important rebuke to McCarthy by organized labor in Massachusetts. Earlier this year the state AFL convention adopted a similar resolution.

The pressure upon labor in the Bay state to take a hands-off attitude toward McCarthy has been enormous. Prominent persons friendly to the Wisconsin senator originally were hopeful they could swing an indorsement of McCarthy. This was shattered at the AFL

convention, and at the CIO gathering the McCarthy supporters were on the offensive, hoping to stave off any action of record.

Had the resolution been sidetracked or watered down with meaningless amendments, McCarthy would have been given an important weapon in his fight against censure. Reactionary forces in Massachusetts have been striving desperately to provide the witch-hunter with some semblance of a labor base.

The original anti-McCarthy res-

olution was offered by John Cort, executive secretary of the Boston Newspaper Guild. It pointed out that McCarthy has voted "against the American working man on 52 out of 62 rollcalls in the Senate."

The amendment calling for censure was proposed by Edward King, delegate of the International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The other highlight of the convention was passage of a resolution urging the merger of the CIO

(Continued on Page 4)

AUTO UNION LEADERS

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—Joe McCusker, regional director of the CIO United Auto Workers, said that no union person should sign the petition of the McCarthyites now being circulated that seeks to bar censure of Sen. Joseph McCarthy. Rather, said McCusker, he would sign a petition such as the one in Wisconsin that "Joe Must Go." McCusker is the former head of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists here.

Bill Manley, president of the UAW Chrysler-Plymouth Local 51, was of the same opinion as McCusker.

"I would like," said Manley, "to see us get 10,000,000-signatures in

this country against McCarthy, and organized labor can and should get 9,000,000 of them."

Manley said he was of the opinion that it would be easier to get 10,000,000 signatures against McCarthy than for him, from what he had found among the workers.

Coleman Young, secretary of the National Negro Labor Council, said, too, that a national campaign

for 10,000,000 signatures condemning McCarthy should be put into the hands of the Senate.

"McCarthy followers, like his pal, C. L. K. Smith, would get darned little signatures in Michigan," Young said. "The recent election that defeated Ferguson and Clardy is a sample. That should be followed up with a signature campaign."

UNITED ELECTRICAL WORKERS

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (UE) yesterday urged its 400 local unions to "express their support of the Senate censure action of McCarthy without compromise." In a legislative bulletin "action letter" dispatched by the union's national office, UE called for:

1—Letters and wires from your local union, steward body, department or shift group, and local union officers to both your Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

2—Actively join in and help any anti-McCarthy petition drive or other anti-McCarthy activity being carried on in your area.

"The Senate is now debating and will ultimately vote to approve, water down, or disapprove

this unanimous Committee recommendation to censure McCarthy," the letter stated.

"The most extreme reactionary anti-labor Senators and pro-fascist elements in the country have taken over for McCarthy and are waging a bitter battle to defeat Censure. These elements, including Republican Senators such as Dirksen (Ill), Bricker (Ohio), Goldwater (Ariz), Welker (Idaho) and Butler (Md) are even anti-Eisenhower.

McCarthy's backers have been carrying on a major lobby action in Washington, are attempting to pour pro-McCarthy wires and letters in to the Senators, and aim to collect millions of petition signatures to defend McCarthy.

"The decent, pro-decency and pro-democracy forces in our country, and especially the trade union movement must get into action. Express your support of the Senate Censure of McCarthy without compromise."

Gas-Periled Tenants Told: Go Buy a House

By ELIHU S. HICKS

If you don't want to die of asphyxiation, go buy a house in the suburbs! That was the best solution Deputy Housing Commissioner Bernice Rogers could offer Monday night to an audience of 300 Chelsea tenants, most of them Puerto Ricans.

The tenants, most of whom live in furnished rooms in the area, came to the meeting, which was sponsored by the Chelsea New Neighbors Committee of the Hudson Guild, expecting to hear how they could avoid the murderous fumes of gas stoves, such as those which have taken the lives of 16 people in the last 11 days. At the same time they wanted to know how they could keep roofs over their heads and cook their meals.

Commissioner Rogers' department, confronted with public demands for action to forestall more

tragedies, issued an order that all gas stoves be removed from rooming houses.

Monday night's meeting held at Public School 33, 281 Ninth Ave., was to explain to the tenants how they were to cook their food and eat without stoves.

Mrs. Rogers explained the law. "Under the law," she declared, "you could all be put out." Asked what the responsibility of the city is in providing decent housing, she candidly replied, "Responsibility? Legally none. It has never been the responsibility of government to house its people."

The audience, which maintained polite silence through a long string of insults, both implied and explicit, finally broke into an uproar of disapproval to the extent that Mrs. Rogers had to say that this was not necessarily the best of all possible situations.

Her speech from the outset

made it clear that it was the position of the city administration that the tenants are the culprits responsible for poor housing.

"As long as you people are willing to live in these conditions, so long will you be given these conditions to live in," she asserted. All through the speech, which was rendered into Spanish by a running translation, Mrs. Rogers pressed the contemptuous term, "you people."

In righteous indignation at the rent-gouging which goes unchallenged in the area, Mrs. Rogers declared, "For the price most of you are paying for these pig pens, you could be buying six-room houses in the suburbs." This was greeted by peals of bitter laughter from the audience. One woman walked out (incensed), at hearing her home called a "pig pen."

Undaunted, Mrs. Rogers continued with the further advice

that the tenants now living in crowded furnished rooms could even rent "an apartment in an elevator house like I live in, with a doorman." The translator reached a roadblock when she came to the word "doorman." The concept is so rare in Puerto Rican communities that the word was not readily translatable. Mrs. Rogers, incidentally, lives in one of the swankiest neighborhoods in the city, at 336 Central Park West.

Between pieces of ridiculous advice, Mrs. Rogers offered a suggestion for dealing with her department: Don't organize... "frankly, we are suspicious of pressure groups."

PIE IN THE SKY

Mrs. Rogers was followed by Sheppard Kule, a member of the Mayor's Committee on Puerto Rican Affairs who, speaking as an individual, characterized Mrs. Rogers' suggestions as "pie in the sky."

"What is the program in the interim and ultimately to give decent housing?" he asked. He agreed that the stoves had to be removed.

When the floor was opened for questions, Mrs. Rogers was treated to a barrage in both English and Spanish. How are the people to eat without stoves? What will the city do to provide adequate relocation for tenants made homeless by the Department's "clean-up drive"? What is the city's program for decent housing? Who would provide the down payments for the "six-room house in the suburbs?"

With alternate flashes of "tolerant" grace and insulting inferences ("America became great by helping itself"), Mrs. Rogers brilliantly proved that the city has no program for the tenants and that if left to their own resources, the city officials will not come up with one.

Watkins Tells Senate: Be Men, Censure McC

By ABNER W. BERRY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R-Utah), chairman of the Select Committee which unanimously recommended censure of Sen. Joseph McCarthy, today spurned all proposals to compromise the issue, and called for a strengthened resolution of censure condemning attacks against Select committee members.

McCarthy, Watkins said, should have gone before a Senate elections subcommittee two years ago and cleared up questions concerning his finances.

"I'm not saying that he was dishonest," Watkins continued... "but why didn't he go there and meet with the committee?"

Watkins cited exhibits from the committee record, showing that there was a basis for the charges against McCarthy at that time, "serious charges... which only Sen. McCarthy could clear up."

After outlining in detail McCarthy's recent abuse of Senators, and recalling that he (Watkins) had been called "a coward" and "stupid" by McCarthy, the 67-year-old Utah Senator declared with feeling:

"I may be a coward, but I'm not going to compromise with that kind of attack and the indecency that goes with it."

And he turned the full half-circle of the Senate chamber to ask his colleagues:

"How can it (the U. S. Senate) hold its head up among the free bodies of the world until it accepts this challenge?"

Watkins excoriated his colleagues on both sides for not defending Senate procedure against the attacks of McCarthy. And again he appealed with passion to those present:

"I'm asking you and you and you, now what are you going to do about it?"

At the opening of his speech, Watkins made known his past defense of McCarthy and offered his anti-Communist credentials as a member of the Senate Internal Affairs Committee, reading a letter of praise from the late Sen. Pat McCarran.

EUROPE EXPERIENCE

On a recent trip to Europe, Watkins related, he had to defend McCarthy against European officials "and some of our own" who were "hostile to Sen. McCarthy." All of this he pointed out to prove he was not "personally hostile" to McCarthy, but he was now "convinced by the tactics used by the Senator from Wisconsin that he cares very little for this Senate."

"I hope that some one will amend the censure resolution to include condemning the insults which took

place right here," Watkins said, and added:

"If no one else moves it, then the Senator from Utah will do it."

The session ended today with Sen. Herman Welker (R-Idaho), dubbed the McCarthy floor leader, delivering a 45-page legislative harangue, calculated to establish the unconstitutionality of the present proceedings.

WHITE HOUSE ROLE

Watkins' complaint today of no support in the fight against McCarthy emphasizes the private complaints of some other Senators

against the silence of the White House in the present issue.

This morning, Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo), in rebutting a foreign policy speech yesterday against co-existence by Sen. William F. Knowland, the majority leader, said:

"I have waited with patience in anticipation of a stirring speech by the majority leader in defense of the Select Committee and... more particularly in defense of the three members of the Select Committee who agreed to serve out a deference to his wishes."

CENSURE-McC CAMPAIGN SPREADS ON CAMPUSES

Recent weeks have brought a marked upsurge in campus activity for the censure of Joe McCarthy. Students on many campuses, through such lively activities as button and tag wearing as well as writing to their Senators, are letting the Senate know how they feel on the censure issue.

At the University of Chicago, for example, 2,000 baggage tags attached to cases of soap are carrying a message from the students to the Senate. The tags, which have an individual signature, say "Don't Whitewash McCarthy—Vote Censure."

The U. of Chicago chapter of Robin Hood's Merry Men, a student organization formed on a number of campuses last spring to combat McCarthyism, has also written to more than 50 other colleges urging pro-censure activity. The Chicagoans have stated, "If a whitewash is to be prevented, considerable sentiment for censure will have to be expressed."

At Queens College in New York, the school newspaper, the Crown, says:

The plea for anti-McCarthy action may see a bit superfluous these days, since the sometimes sacrosanct senator appears to be getting a bit of his own medicine. But neither he nor his supporters will fade away into a haze of ingloriousness without a fight. Will the senate whitewash him when it comes down to the actual voting or will they remember?... What the wearers of the green feather are trying to do is to let the Senate know that the people of this country remember and are still horri-

fied and outraged by the sordidness of the Cohn-Schme-McCarthy affair and the shabbiness of the Senator as revealed in its investigation.

"Through your support and through the work of campus organizations in the signing of petitions, in the writing of letters and sending delegations to Washington, you can show that the country is neither callous nor short-memory."

China's Status Debated at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 18.—The Rev. Burton MacLean, assistant chaplain at Yale University, acted as moderator last week in a debate on whether China should be recognized by the U. S. and admitted to the United Nations. The debate was sponsored by the New Haven B'nai B'rith units, Horeb Lodge and Chapter, Elm Lodge and Chapter, and the Yale Hillel Foundation.

Norman Thomas, Socialist, favored recognition, and Prof. Godfrey Peter Schmidt, professor of constitutional law at Fordham University, opposed it.

Thomas argued that recognition "may loosen the tight devotion between Russia and China."

Prof. Schmidt is one of three advisors listed on a letterhead of the United Young Americans Against Communism, Inc., distributed with McCarthy special, the train which last week carried New Yorkers to the McCarthy rally in Washington.

McCARTHY'S ADMIRAL

(Continued from Page 1)

other organizations?

"None whatsoever."

Does the preponderance of military men signify that this drive is connected with foreign policy, that it is really for war...

"Absolutely not," he replied, "Nothing whatsoever to do with that. We are only concerned with the plot to censure the Senator. Why military titles and uniforms don't mean a militarist mind."

I pushed the point, saying that Gen. Van Fleet, for example, was well known as an advocate of war with China, it seemed strange to expect the people to believe this kind of thinking was not part of the drive for signatures. Crommelin repeatedly insisted there was no connection to foreign policy or war.

I held up a copy of the petition and told him that since I represented a union-minded newspaper, I noticed the absence of a union bug. He probably didn't contemplate trying to get many unionists' signatures, I suggested. Perhaps he did not know what a union bug looked like or mean...

OVERSIGHT

"Oh yes," he said, "I know. Now that was just a mistake, an oversight by the people who ordered it. No conscious affront to unions intended. We want the help of everyone..."

He said nothing, however, about changing to a union printer. As "chief of staff" this would be his decision.

As for the exceptionally convenient lobby hotel space, was it donated, or just how did the organization get it? "Oh, I'm responsible for it, and we have money coming in, in contributions," he said. "I expect they'll make it reasonable for us."

(Later I went into the manager's office of the hotel and asked what the arrangement was. After some delay, and a woman's initial statement that such information could not be given, a Mr. Buckley told me it was "a straight rental," on a "usual business basis."

He was anxious to "make it clear" that the nature of the organization had nothing to do with it. Told what Admiral Crommelin had said about a "reasonable" fee, he repeated that no matter what else was said they were "down on the books for the regular rental price, no question about it."

Do you really think, I asked Crommelin as the interview came to a close, that there are 10 million Americans against the censure of McCarthy?

"There are 110 million," he answered. "How do I know? Our response is terrific."

Another man walking past snorted, "Sure there are a 110 million, they're against Communism, that's what."

As to who was considered "Communists," I asked Crommelin about the wording of the petition,

"through willing stooges and blind but innocent dupes..." and asked which Senators he would put in the category of "willing stooges." He replied, with a tight smile, "For the answer to that question, I suggest you ask Sen. Flanders what was the inspiration for all this, who was behind it."

I said I didn't want to misquote him, so was I correct in writing that he was now characterizing Sen. Flanders as what they called "a willing stooge" as opposed to an "innocent dupe."

"My answer to that," Crommelin said, "is what I said, get Sen. Flanders to tell you the inspiration for this attack on Sen. McCarthy."

In spite of the talk of 110 million being against censure, Crommelin took pains to say "We may not get 10 million, but we'll work toward it."

As I stepped out of the inner room back into the outer office, I stopped for a moment before leaving and observed that the petition-seekers were still pouring in steadily. It was readily apparent that any anti-McCarthyites who think this is just a small operation are indulging in wishful thinking.

To Sentence Wm. Patterson Again Friday

Federal Judge Howard Weinfeld announced yesterday that he would sentence William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress for "contempt" on Friday afternoon. The sentencing will be in Room 318, U. S. Court House, Foley Square at 2:15 p.m.

The Judge ruled that Patterson must turn over to the Court CRC records which do not exist, despite Patterson's assertion that he is being ordered to perform an impossible task.

The sentence will be the second for the same "offense." Patterson recently completed service of a ninety-day prison term for failure to produce the records.

Schick to Move Plant, Won't Renew Pact

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 18.—Schick, Inc., making electric shavers, announced today it would switch its main operations to Lancaster, Pa., in mid-1955.

Schick employs some 900 workers.

Kenneth Gifford, chairman, said the company has notified the union that its contract will not be renewed after it expires April 29, 1955.

Knowland's War Cry Alarms Senators

Who Curbs Debates at West Point, Annapolis?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The mystery remained unsolved today of just where the directive originated to ban West Point cadets and Annapolis midshipmen from taking part in the national inter-collegiate debate on China.

The State Department knew nothing about a directive, so far as reporters could learn. But at the Naval Academy, where the ban has been in effect for several months, debaters reportedly had told Princeton University Debate Panel members that the State Department was one source.

Both the Army and Navy admitted that the topic, "Resolved, that the U.S. should extend diplomatic recognition to the Communist Government of China," had been banned for West Point and Annapolis debate teams.

The subject was chosen by the Speech Association of America for intercollegiate competition in 1954-55 as the topic of the year.

West Point will be the scene of the national debating championship. Meanwhile a West Point debating team sent regrets to the Newark College of Rutgers University that it couldn't take part in the debate, and suggested the subject be agricultural subsidies.

The Army explained: "It is Department of the Army policy not to have U.S.M.A. cadets involved in debate on such a controversial subject, on which in any event national policy has already been established."

WIRE DULLES

The Princeton University Debate Panel wired John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, saying they hoped that Dulles, as a Princeton graduate, "will understand our alarm at a recent instance of the repression of free speech," and informing him they had passed a resolution condemning the ban.

The Princeton debaters termed it an "ill-advised attempt to strait-jacket the thinking of students at these academies." The debaters added they considered it "an ominous imitation of the methods of the Kremlin."

The letter to Dulles said the suppression of the topic at West Point and Annapolis occurred "apparently at the compulsion of the State Department."

The Princeton panel's resolution declared it "will not collaborate in this surrender of the right of free speech, and we publicly deplore the betrayal by the Nebraska pres-

ident and the State Department of this basic tenet of our democratic faith."

The allusion to Nebraska was inspired by a report that four teachers' colleges in the state, at Kearney, Wayne, Peru and Chadron, had refused to permit students to debate the topic.

The Princeton panel also sent wires to Nicholas Westhof, chairman, committee on debate and forensics, Eastern Forensic Association, and to the president of the Free Speech Association.

The Army's position on the topic, which will be debated in colleges but not in the armed forces' academies, was made known less than a week after President Eisenhower, West Point graduate, spoke in a different vein in a press conference.

Eisenhower said that while he would not tolerate anyone's preaching the destruction of the United States' form of government by violence, everyone should be free to talk a philosophy of life, or an economic, social or governmental doctrine. He said the U.S. system would be upheld by the people in the face of open and exhaustive discussion.

A people who became so frightened of new ideas that discussion of them was not tolerated was confessing a fear of itself, he said.

The Navy said the topic was banned because if the affirmative was argued by its teams it would be the equivalent of upholding Communist philosophy and the "party line."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Sen. William F. Knowland's not-too-subtle attack yesterday on Administration moves toward a policy of co-existence was sharply challenged on the Senate floor today by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo). Hennings, after challenging the Knowland position, which equated co-existence with "atomic stalemate," asked:

"If he does not want co-existence, what does he want? Does he want war? Let me suggest to him that in the end, war means the devastation of hydrogen bombs."

Hennings, however, went on to speculate that "we possibly have a few years yet before us in which we can restrain the Russians by constantly developing our power to protect ourselves and by keeping ready the means of overwhelming retaliation."

This, Hennings said, should be the framework for co-existence, and within that the UN should be strengthened, with no thought of U. S. withdrawal.

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark) asked Knowland whether he was suggesting that the U. S. exploit its presumed superiority in atomic weapons by "attacking Russia now." He said he thought Knowland offered no other alternative.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said today he does not see any emergency in world affairs that requires a basic review of U. S. foreign policies.

He made the statement at a news conference in answer to questions about Knowland's speech urging such a review to head off "peaceful co-existence."

White House press secretary James C. Hagerty said President Eisenhower's reaction to Knowland's speech was that "any senator has a right to a differing opinion from his own."

Moscow Radio Warns Arming Of Nazis Will Change Situation

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Soviet newspaper Pravda was quoted today by the Moscow Radio as declaring the "peace-loving people will examine further necessary measures to ensure their own security and defense" if the plan to arm West Germany is put into effect.

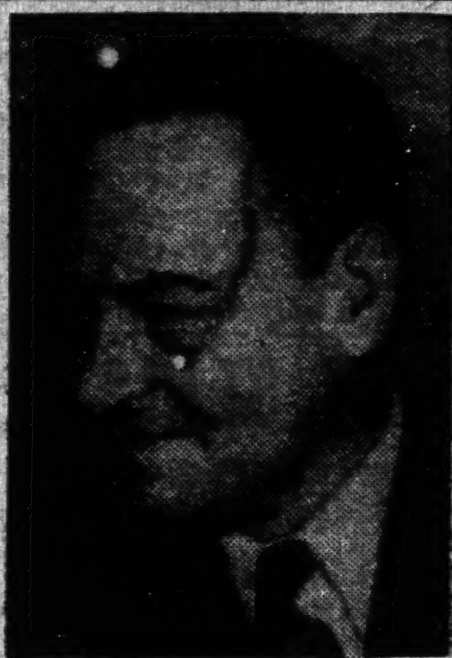
The Pravda article observed that "U.S. news agencies and newspapers suggested that their negotiations suggested by the USSR can be put off until the London and Paris agreements (for German rearmament) are ratified."

Radio Moscow said: "These U.S. propaganda machinations are flayed by the Pravda

observer, who makes it clear that the USSR cannot reconcile itself to the arming of Western Germany."

"It must be clear to everyone that if the western powers reject the proposal to meet to set up a collective security system for Europe, and try to implement the Paris agreement instead, the peace-loving people will not stand by and will examine further necessary measures to ensure their own security and defense."

"A new stage has been reached in the struggle for European collective security and a consolidation of peace."



HENNINGS

UAW Locals Aid Rubber Strikers

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—CIO United Auto Workers locals were rushing reinforcements today to aid striking CIO rubber workers on strike at the Midwest Rubber Co., 14275 Nine Mile Road, Warren Township, because police came there with tear gas as scabs sought to run through a picket line.

The strike, now in its 205th day, involves 40 workers. The company president, W. A. Kurt, had been herding scabs in his car until pickets from the UAW and the Rubber Workers Union halted him and his car yesterday and today.

in praise of opera critics

By GOTHAM

The composer, Sibelius, once remarked that "no city has ever erected a statue to a critic," but it is my opinion that a statue ought to be erected to the Opera Critics. They have long deserved the honor for the way they shut their eyes, at least publicly, to most of the irrelevancies of opera, like casting or acting, and keep their discussions to the music and the singing. This is particularly praiseworthy in the U.S., where the "man bites dog" journalistic ideal is dominant.

For example, I once saw a performance of "La Forza del Destino" (it was not at the Met) in which the tenor sang like a god, and almost like Caruso, but at one point, when he was being carried off the stage in an army stretcher, he fell with a dull thud to the floor. The audience tittered, and the second tenor who was singing at the time glared at them. The critics the next day, very properly, made no mention of the incident.

Or there was the case of an off-Met "Tosca" performance which I witnessed a few years ago. The soprano, in this opera, is perched on the roof of a castle as the last act is coming to an end. She leaps to her death, to the accompaniment of magnificent chords. But something happened in the performance I was watching that was not in the libretto. Above the castle's roof there appeared the beautiful head of the soprano, who picking herself off the floor backstage didn't know her own size. It seemed, to the startled audience as if she had bounced up from her dizzy death leap. The audience tittered. But the

critics, with remarkable restraint, confined themselves to praise for the singing.

AND THERE WAS the case, in Brooklyn some years ago, when I saw a performance of "Andrea Chenier," the opera about the French Revolution just given at the eMst. There is a scene in a Paris cafe, and the tenor hero is at a table reading a newspaper. I had an orchestra seat in the 10th row or so, and I borrowed my neighbor's opera glasses to see, out of idle curiosity, what paper the tenor was reading. I noticed that in this Paris scene of the 1790's, at the height of the French revolution, the tenor was reading a copy of *Il Progresso*.

Now it's a moot question, whether or not an actor singing in Italian should be required to read a French paper if he's supposed to be a Frenchman. And it might not be worth the effort to dig up a paper of 1790. But one might have used a paper closer to the ideology of Europe's great democratic revolution. If he couldn't obtain *Marx's "L'Ami du Peuple,"* the tenor could at least have gotten a copy of the *Daily Worker*.

Ingrid Bergman Film Banned by Memphis Censor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 16.—Lloyd T. Binford, 88-year-old chairman of the Memphis Board of Censors, today banned a re-issue of the motion picture, "Saragota Trunk," because Ingrid Bergman starred in it.

Binford has also banned all Charlie Chaplin films in Memphis.

Morse to Aid Demos In Organizing Senate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Sen. Wayne Morse, the Oregon independent, said today he will vote with the Democrats to organize the next Senate but he does not intend to join the Democratic Party.

Morse, whose vote helped the Republicans organize the closely-divided 83rd Congress, said he decided two years ago he would vote with the Democrats in the 84th Congress regardless of this year's election outcome. But he said, "my present intention is to run as the Independent" in the next election.

He made the remarks in a copy-righted interview published in

HARRIMAN WIDENS LEAD OVER IVES

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—Governor-elect Averell Harriman widened his lead over Sen. Irving M. Ives today to 13,265, with 59 counties outside New York City completing an official canvass.

Bare Health Hazards in City Schools

By MICHAEL SINGER

Children attending P. S. 177 in the Lower East Side are threatened constantly with amoebic dysentery and tropical fungi because of unsanitary conditions in the overcrowded and dilapidated building, it was charged yesterday before the Board of Estimate.

It was one of many accusations against the inadequate school appropriations made by hundreds of Parent-Teacher group spokesmen in an all-day hearing on the \$758,449,919 Capital Budget recommended by the City Planning Commission. Though the largest such construction program in city history, parents and educators told Mayor Robert F. Wagner and the rest of the Board that it falls far short of the needs of the school system.

Mrs. Viola Cleave who spoke for the PTA at P.S. 177, 46 Monroe St., said that 50 percent of the 1,100 school population there is non-English speaking and that

the failure of the city to take into account special problems of Puerto Rican children accentuated the crisis.

She urged that \$900,000 deleted from the budget by the City Planning Commission be restored for modernization of the school.

The Board also had for its consideration a bitter report by the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress, speaking for 800,000 residents of that teeming Brooklyn Negro community "who are united in their insistence on the urgent need for a municipal hospital." The Congress' bitterness stemmed from wholesale elimination in the 1955 Capital Budget of all funds appropriated in past years for selection of an inter-racial hospital site in the area and plans for construction.

Since 1948 the Congress has been carrying on a vigorous struggle for a hospital in the city's second largest Negro community where the tubercular and sickness

ratio is higher than any other district in Brooklyn. Three times the Board voted to include site funds for a Bedford-Stuyvesant hospital, first \$960,000, then \$1,250,000, and in the 1953-54 budget \$1,460,000.

The Congress report pointed out that in May 1953, the then Hospital Commissioner Dr. Marcus Kogel recommended a site at the intersection of Fulton and Marion Sts., which was approved by the City Planning Commission. "Here we are in November 1954, and not only has there been no further move to purchase the site, but we find the Bedford-Stuyvesant hospital item deleted completely from the new Capital Budget," said the report. "Three times in five years have these appropriations met with budgetary casualties through the inaction of three different administrations."

Now we are faced with the prospect of the hospital becoming a victim of statistics. Can we explain to the suffering people of

our community that their sorely needed hospital has met with budgetary and statistical casualties?"

Many of the speakers from PTA's yesterday voiced satisfaction that the Wagner Administration had finally met some of the pressing demands made at previous capital budget hearings. In some districts schools have been modernized, additional schools built and overcrowded conditions eased.

But the overwhelming theme of the hundreds of speakers and the thousands of parents who jammed the City Hall corridors from 10 a.m. when the hearings began until late in the evening, was that the school crisis is mounting, that half-way measures are futile, that a completely new and bold approach to dangerous and deteriorating conditions was mandatory. One speaker from Greenwich Village, urging a replacement for P. S. 41, evoked Mayor Wagner's comment that "it is the school Abraham Lincoln spoke in."

Gore Says Demos Bar McC Recall

SAUK CITY, Wis., Nov. 16.—Leroy Gore, newspaper editor who led a recall movement against Sen. Joseph McCarthy, said today that he might abandon his proposed second recall drive.

Gore made the statement after receiving a copy of a resolution approved by the administrative committee of the State Democratic

Party which said, "We entertain grave reservations about the advisability of another effort to recall McCarthy."

Gore said he had called a meeting next week of all leaders in the campaign to oust McCarthy through a recall election, and added, "Unless we can get some real agreement from all concerned, it would be pretty futile to go on."

EXPLOSIONS BURST SEALS OF TOMB OF 15 MINERS

FARMINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 15.—A series of new explosions rumbled through the Jamison Coal & Coke Co. mine here today, blowing off caps to two of five sealed entrances to the big pit, where 15 miners were trapped.

Some of the blasts could be felt more than heard as pockets of gas were ignited periodically deep inside the mine. All hope has been abandoned for the men who were in the mine when the first terrific explosion went off Saturday afternoon.

The lid was blow off the main portal early today, but was replaced. The heavy steel plate covering the air shaft was blown off twice, but workers were unable to replace it the second time because of heavy, stifling smoke belching up through the shaft.

For a short time, the smoke clouds diminished, but before crews could move a big crane into position to replace the heavy seal, the choking, hot smoke again began pouring out.

With the cap off, the danger of another heavy explosion, such as the two that occurred Sunday, was

more imminent, and everyone was ordered to move 200 to 300 yards away from the air shaft.

The decision to seal off all entrances to the mine came after Federal and state mine officials, together with United Mine Workers officials, including John L. Lewis, agreed that there was "no chance" anyone could have survived even the initial explosion.

The blast was of such intensity that a man working outside the mine was killed when a fan house was demolished.

Officials said it may be days, or even months, before the fire raging deep in the bowels of the mine will be extinguished and the bodies of the victims can be brought out.

Mass. CIO

(Continued from Page 1) and AFL. The unity theme was strengthened by the appearance of Henry J. Brides, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Predicting the merger would take place by the end of 1955, Brides said when this occurs "once and for all men and women who are working for a living will come into their own."

He was preceded by Joseph Salerno, New England director of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who predicted a united labor movement would "bring about the organization of the south, the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, better social legislation, a higher standard of living and the elimination of jurisdiction disputes."

An analysis of the recent election was offered by William Pollock, executive vice president of the Textile Workers Union. "We have fallen short of the kind of victory we needed but in the end we will succeed," he said. "We witnessed a campaign of abuse unparalleled in American history. Now that the election is over the President tells us that it was all a mistake. We have yet to hear an apology from the captain of the smear campaign—tricky Dickie Nixon."

To Hear Plea on Right to Face Loyalty Accuser

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Supreme Court agreed today to decide whether it is constitutional for an employee to be fired from the government on disloyalty charges without a chance to confront his accusers.

The High Court soon will schedule arguments on the case brought by Dr. John P. Peters, senior Professor of Medicine at Yale University, who was dismissed from the U. S. Public Health Service after a Loyalty Board found there was "reasonable doubt" as to his loyalty.

Peters carried his case to the Supreme Court after the U. S. Court of Appeals in Washington last August upheld by a 2 to 1 vote a district court's dismissal of Peters' suit to regain his job.

The professor charged he had no chance to defend himself against "unsworn, second-hand statements to the FBI." He said all testimony at the 1952 board hearings was favorable to him and that he was given no opportunity to cross-examine witnesses or refute the evidence supplied by the undisclosed informants.

Peters had been employed as a special consultant in the Health Service, now as a part of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Two previous Loyalty boards had cleared him, he asserted, before the third board ruled against him.

The government contended the Supreme Court should not accept the case because the Executive Order under which Peters was discharged had been superseded, that the "disloyalty" standard had been replaced by a broader concept that Federal employment be "clearly consistent with the interests of national security."

It pointed out that the Supreme Court in 1951 upheld by a 4 to 4 decision the firing on loyalty grounds of a government worker who had a similar complaint.

However, the Yale professor said "the issue is solely the use of star chamber methods to impose on non-sensitive employees the stigma of a dishonorable discharge and disqualification from government service."

In other actions the Supreme Court:

1—By a tie vote left in effect a state decision that a Sioux City, Ia., cemetery did not violate constitutional rights when it refused to bury Sgt. John Rice, an Indian, who was killed in Korea. The vote was 4 to 4.

2—Ordered further hearings on the appeal of the Yonkers, N. Y., Committee for Peace which was refused the use of school property for a public forum. The high court said it wants the case argued before a full court.

T-H Frameup Trial in Seattle Opens Today

Lindberg's court here today. Northwest's first Taft-Hartley affidavit frameup trial gets underway in Federal Judge William J. Lindberg's court here tomorrow.

The defendant is Avalo A. Fisher, seized by three FBI agents while en route to picket duty during the first days of last summer's AFL-CIO lumber strike. He is the first member of either major labor federation to be indicted under the T-H affidavit provision.

Fisher is charged under a double-barreled indictment, with two counts for each of the three years, 1951, 1952 and 1953, in which he signed non-Communist affidavits as an executive board member of CIO International Woodworkers Local 23-93 in Sultan, Wash. If convicted, he could be jailed for up to 30 years and fined up to \$60,000.

In preliminary hearings, Fisher entered a plea of not guilty. He was represented by R. Max Etter, Spokane attorney, whose motions challenging the indictment were denied by Judge Lindberg.

Fisher has already spoken in his own defense to local unions in Washington, Idaho and Montana. Sunday an area conference in Tacoma of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union unanimously voted to support his fight against the frameup.

The Committee to Defend A. A. Fisher, Box 164, Pinehurst, Wash., has issued a printed four-page leaflet outlining facts in the case. It is available upon request. The committee asks contributions to cover expenses of lawyers, clerical work, travel and research. It also asks that resolutions of support be introduced in local unions.

The veteran trade unionist brands his indictment a strike-breaking measure. He points out he was not arrested until his union struck against the big lumber companies, with the objective of intimidating local union leadership and splitting the strike unity.

Fisher has lived all his life in Washington and Oregon. He started working in the woods 20 years ago. He is presently rigging and tending hook in a logging camp under Local 23-93 jurisdiction.

In 1938 he helped organize the North Bend, Wash., IWA local, and since then has held several union offices, including that of international executive board member from former District 2.

Fisher was vice-president and organizer of that district and served four and one-half years as secretary of the Washington State Industrial Union Council (CIO).

He helped organize the successful defense of nine Metaline Falls, Wash., miners framed during their bitter 1949 strike battle. In 1948, he joined the fight in Washington,

D. C., which defeated the infamous Mundt-Nixon bill. In 1953 he was a candidate for the Everett school board.

Fisher has four children and a granddaughter. Three of the youngsters still attend Everett schools and live in the Fisher home.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 16.—Full support to the defense of A. A. Fisher, was voted here by delegates to a Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers area conference.

Endorsement of Fisher's defense came after he addressed the conference.

The conference included delegates from seven Mine Mill locals in Washington, Idaho and British Columbia.

Smith Act 7 Challenge Denver Jury

DENVER, Nov. 16.—A challenge to the manner in which the Denver Grand Jury was selected, and to the speed with which it acted, is being undertaken on behalf of seven people indicted Aug. 8 under the Smith Act, it was stated here by the Colorado Committee to Protect Civil Liberties.

This challenge is being made in line with a recent statement by a prominent attorney, ex-Governor Ratner of Kansas: "Federal juries, both grand and petit, are 'Blue Ribbon' or 'Selected' juries," he said "... the names of prospective jurors, placed in a federal jury box from which prospective jurors are drawn, are 'handpicked'." "... In order that our clients may obtain an non-prejudiced, unbiased and fair minded jury, it is incumbent upon us to carefully screen each jury panel and object to same if in its selection there has been any arbitrary exclusion of prospective jurors because of economic, social, religious, racial, political or geographical status."

Questions to be investigated by the defense the committee said, are:

Was the panel selected in accordance with the law that there be no discrimination as to race, creed or color?

Was the provision that no person be excluded from jury duty for speaking the Spanish language complied with?

Were the jury members, who include a teacher, a government worker and a state employee, pressured by fear or reprisal by loss of their jobs when they hurriedly brought in an indictment against seven separate individuals?

How could the jury in one evening have considered sufficient facts to justify charging all these people with committing 11 separate overt acts? And how could it have concluded in one short session that these acts were committed for the specific purpose of entering into a conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government?

Did the U. S. Attorney present any evidence obtained by illegal means, such as wire-tapping or the interception of mails?

Guatemalan Aide Shot in Scuffle With Policeman

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 16.—A Mexican secret service agent, an Interior Ministry inspector and a woman were jailed tonight in connection with the fatal shooting of a Guatemalan press attache.

Secret serviceman Antoni Llana Salas said he involuntarily fired the shot which killed Arnaldo Orantes Martinez on a downtown street early Sunday morning.

The policeman said the station wagon in which Orantes was riding "cut us out" on the Paseo de la Reforma, and Orantes began to insult them.

As Llana got out of his car to reproach the Guatemalan, Orantes drew a pistol. The policeman pulled out his own weapon and sought to disarm Orantes, and in the scuffle Orantes was wounded.

Ammunition for Lumber Unions at Wage Talks

SEATTLE, Nov. 15.—Three fat-cat quarters will hold 1954 profits of dominant lumber corporations at or near record levels, despite the economic sting of the summer-long strike, a survey showed this week.

The biggest outfits rode easily through the general lumber shut-down because of their monopoly position in the related pulp, paper and wood byproducts industries.

Leaders of the AFL Lumber & Sawmill Workers and CIO International Woodworkers will have plenty of statistics ammunition to fire at the seven-man governors' panel when it reconvenes Dec. 15 and 16 in Portland to hear rebuttals in the arguments over labor's 12½ cents an hour wage demand.

Labor presented its case to the panel two weeks ago, followed by two industry spokesmen last week. What was said has been shrouded in secrecy. Presumably the employer representatives held to their

year-long stand of no pay hikes. But if they contended the boss couldn't afford it, they were full of prune juice.

Here's a thumbnail sketch of how things look for some of the biggest companies in 1954:

RAYONIER: Profits the first six months this year were up \$607,000 over the same period in 1953, to a record-smashing \$5,940,369. President C. B. Morgan predicted record sales in the third quarter, roughly the strike period. A leading stock market survey says Rayonier stock is "particularly inviting." The company played Santa to coupon clippers in August with a 33 1/3 percent increase in dividends. At the same time, IWA was being told nothing but "No."

SCOTT PAPER: Nine months report on Oct. 2, 1954 shows profits after taxes of \$10,852,014 up \$2.3 million over some period of 1953. Stockholders were made happy

with a two-for-one split Sept. 25, about the time Scott's logging employees were back on the job at frozen wages. Nor is Scott's immediate future gloomy. Acquisition of a big Canadian paper mill and a Detroit pulp plant will boost company's volume, an estimated \$53 million a year and hike net profits at least \$3 million a year.

GEORGIA-PACIFIC PLYWOOD: Southern operations ran throughout strike. This and big tax reductions minimized the impact on profits. Fourth quarter profits picture is rosy. Despite adverse market conditions, in first half of 1954, company made enough profits (\$986,386) to pay 12½ cents an hour for the full year to its Northwest employees.

CROWN-ZELLERBACH: Company saved \$1 million in excess profits tax in year ending July 31 over previous year. This gift alone would pay the full wage increase

for all C-Z logging employees. C-Z dividends increased more than \$4 million to \$12,861,858 in the year ending April 31, 1954. Yet company refused to offer any wage increase at all to C-Z loggers.

PUCET SOUND & TIMBER CO.: Company anticipates "best earnings ... in five years," market experts report. First six months of 1954 bears this out. Profits before taxes were \$3,334,915 up \$298,000 from same period in 1953. This is almost \$1,000 a month profit per employee.

LONG-BELL LUMBER CO.: Long-Bell's profits were down in first six months of 1954 over 1953, but hold the crying towel. The company saved over \$1 million in federal income taxes in that period. Stockholders didn't suffer, as company's dividend payments weren't missed. And profits after taxes were a healthy \$1,859,437.

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KNOWLAND'S ALARM

BY HIS INTERVENTION in the McCarthy censure debate, GOP leader Sen. Knowland has given dramatic evidence that the fight against McCarthy is a fight against the "war now" crowd, as well as against fascism.

Knowland sees a "clear and present danger" which he spelled out as the danger of "co-existence and atomic stalemate." But do the American people view the prospect of peace with alarm?

McCarthy and McCarthyism really did alarm the American labor movement. Labor unity defeated McCarthyism like Clardy, Kersten, Busbey and Graham in the last election. And although the people were given no clear-cut way of voting for peace, certainly the people showed their demand for peace, for an end to the Korean War and an end to the Indochinese War.

Now Sen. Knowland, the man who represents Formosa in our Senate, has demonstrated the link between McCarthy and the extreme war party.

WHAT IS the occasion for Knowland's alarm? Why does he appear so critical of his own GOP administration?

Throughout the world there has been groundswell of public support for a policy of negotiations, for peaceful co-existence, for ending the cold war. And the American people too have shown they want peace. Every Gallup Poll on the subject shows public support for a Big Four conference.

The people have been heartened by the new tone of debate in the United Nations giving promise of progress toward agreement to bar the dread atomic and hydrogen bomb weapons.

The Administration in Washington has not been able to evade the impact of this tremendous force of popular pressure abroad and at home for a policy of peaceful co-existence. That's why it has to tack and veer in the new winds that are blowing. But it is this very Eisenhower Administration which has given Knowland and the McCarthyites the weapons they are using now to blast any prospects of peaceful settlements.

Sen. Knowland supported the massive retaliation policy. And he extended it even further, urging the dropping of A and H-bombs if the people anywhere are inclined to social change and political independence. But where did Knowland get that "massive retaliation" policy? Directly from Eisenhower's Secretary of State Dulles.

Knowland is merely extending a policy that came straight from the White House. And what angers Knowland is that the revulsion of the people against the Administration's bellicose policy has already chalked up some gains for the principle of negotiations and co-existence. What makes Knowland's demands so menacing is that the Administration has not yet been forced to accept co-existence and negotiate peace now—without delay.

A MOST ominous aspect of the Senate debate was the way Democratic Senators Douglas and Symington immediately came to the support of Knowland. They congratulated this McCarthyite GOP leader on the floor and both inquired of Knowland if he would also support their demands for greater expenditures (therefore greater taxes) for war. In the spirit of this love-feast Knowland indicated his agreement with Douglas and Symington on expansion of the military budget.

Is this what labor wanted when it gave its backing to Douglas? The rank and file of labor certainly wanted and wants no appeasement of McCarthy and Knowland. You can more easily get together with a rattlesnake than with a McCarthyite legislator dedicated to preserving Taft-Hartley, saving McCarthy from censure and getting us into an atomic-hydrogen bomb war.

How clearly this shows that the voice of labor must be heard in this fight to censure McCarthy, and, yes, to go further and throw the fascist out of the Senate!

By the same logic, this also shows that labor will have to do battle with McCarthy's foreign policy. The fight against our own domestic brand of fascism is also a struggle for peace. It is heartening, indeed, that the principle of co-existence is winning new support and that it has alarmed the preachers of "war now." Demands for censure of McCarthy now can be reinforced by clear-cut support for peaceful co-existence as the only foreign policy that can serve America today.

A Program To Defend America

- For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

What the Election Means (III)

Role of Labor and Its Allies

By ALBERT E. BLUMBERG

LABOR, with its allies, was the main driving force in the GOP defeat of Nov. 2. The Republicans suffered their worst setbacks in the industrial states of Michigan, Pennsylvania, Illinois, West Virginia, among others.

Labor's political action organizations played a particularly significant role in the campaign. There was a notable expansion in the activity of the CIO-PAC and the AFL-LLPE, as well as important contributions by some of the independent unions. Meek, the defeated Illinois McCarthyite, ruefully acknowledged (Newsweek, Nov. 9) that "PAC did a beautiful job."

A new feature of labor's political activity was the growing united action and collaboration of PAC and LLPE in many areas throughout the country. An example was Chicago where joint labor committees functioned on a Congressional district basis.

In a number of instances the trade unions made important advances towards greater independence in their relations with the Democratic Party. In New York, labor fought to name FDR, Jr., as gubernatorial candidate and to place the AFL leader Halloran on the state Democratic ticket. In Michigan, labor helped determine campaign policy and candidates and elected an AFL member, McNamara, to the U.S. Senate. In California the union united to support Condon over the opposition of the national Democratic leadership.

For the most part, however, labor supplied the votes but not the policies. Despite its increased activity, it still tailed behind the Democratic Party on issues and candidates. Shackled by the pro-war outlook of the Meanys and Reuthers, the unions brought little or no pressure upon the labor-endorsed candidates chiefly Democrats) to meet the GOP peace demagoguery with a positive program for peace. As a result the GOP averted a Democratic sweep. While PAC elected 126 out of 256 endorsed candidates and the LLPE 152 out of 282, (Herald Tribune, Nov. 4), labor let go by the board an excellent opportunity to elect a great majority of its choices.

The main lesson for labor, it is evident, is the need to achieve greater independence in its relations with the Democratic Party and greater unity in its

relations with its allies. Otherwise, it will remain the prisoner of the Lyndon Johnsons and DeSapios, instead of leading independent struggles in the interests of the people and of the nation.

THE NEGRO PEOPLE, too, played a major part in the GOP defeat. While they rejected GOP demagoguery on civil rights, they gave no vote of confidence for the Democratic Party. The militant Negro people's movement found that its chief demands—enforcement of the Supreme Court decision on desegregation, increased political representation and equal rights—were largely ignored by both parties.

Many Negro voters voiced their protest by declining to register, as in Harlem. Those who did register rejected the GOP primarily on the issue of jobs. It is obvious that had the labor-endorsed Democrats championed equal rights, the GOP defeat would have been of much greater dimensions.

The outstanding gain for Negro representation was the election to Congress of Charles Diggs of Detroit. This was made possible by the struggles and growing unity of the Negro people and by the beginnings of a coalition of labor and the Negro people. Such a coalition is essential to any general breakthrough in the fight for increased representation. In its absence the 1954 elections yielded only limited gains on this vital front.

At the same time the elections posed certain new dangers for the struggle for Negro rights. The white supremacist Thurmond was elected to the U.S. Senate from South Carolina. Mississippi placed new obstacles in the way of Negro voters. Louisiana and Georgia passed new state constitutional amendments to circumvent the Supreme Court decision on desegregation. These developments, too, underscore the need for greater initiative by labor in developing a coalition with the Negro people for jobs, peace and equal rights.

AS TO THE FARMERS, available information points to important shifts, especially in the hard-hit dairy regions of Wisconsin, Illinois and Pennsylvania. But no general anti-GOP farm revolt materialized. The

main reason, once again, was the peace demagoguery of the GOP. This demagoguery made inroads because of the general failure of labor and the Democrats to raise, along with the parity issue, the basic question of peace.

The Left and advanced forces made a valuable contribution, especially in the campaigns of the ALP in New York and the IPP in California. These campaigns helped to project squarely and unequivocally the most vital issues in a situation where the main body of labor and other voters continue to seek their political expression within the framework of the two-party system.

The actual vote of the ALP is still to be determined. The organization is waging an active fight to secure a full count of its vote and to safeguard its ballot status. Meanwhile, it is addressing itself to the main issues of the day, like the censure of McCarthy at the special session of the Senate.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY made its own distinctive contribution to the elections. An outstanding campaign was that of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in the 24th Congressional District of the Bronx. This was a splendid demonstration against the McCarthyism and Brownells, against outlawing the Communist Party and for the freedom of Eugene Dennis and all political prisoners.

Of far-reaching importance to the '54 elections was the distribution of more than 750,000 copies of the Program of the Communist Party for Jobs, Peace, Equal Rights and Democracy. This program focused the issues of the campaign and set forth the present relation of forces in the country. It charted for the developing labor and people's coalition the path of struggle toward victory in 1956.

The November elections, in their main outlines, confirm the analysis presented in the Program of the Communist Party and later elaborated by the Communist Party National Elections Conference of August. It can be said with complete confidence that the Program will continue to point the way to ever more effective political action in the future.

(The final article will deal with the voters' mandate and the job ahead.)

Blumberg and Charney Will Teach Course

Albert Blumberg and George Blake Charney will give a course at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave., on "Political Perspectives for 1954-56." The course will be given Wednesday evenings at 8:30, beginning Nov. 24.

1954 Crops Seen Below 1953, 1952

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Agriculture Department reported that severe drought in some areas of the country and federal crop controls held this year's farm output "well below" 1953 and 1952 levels.

It estimated the 1954 corn crop at 2,938,713,000 bushels. This compared with last year's harvest of 3,176,615,000 bushels and a 10-year average production of 3,057,464,000 bushels.

In its next-to-last report on this year's farm output, the department made new estimates—based on Nov. 1 reports—on 11 of the 19 major crops usually covered. Production estimates on the others, including wheat, were carried over from October.

BEWARE OF THE SNAKE WHO DRESSES LIKE A MAN

By RALPH ELLISON

DETROIT, Nov. 15.—A pair of rattlesnakes are loose in Detroit, threatening kids. They were seen and heard five times last week.

They travel in pairs. Male. Dressed up to look like humans. White shirts. Speak correct English. Sometimes they're waiting for you in your car. They might slide down next to you in the bus. Or in a coffee-shop. They usually address you by your first name.

"Sure, we know your name. We know all about you. We know all your friends. We have a big file on you downtown. But we think you're OK. We know you're just a regular guy."

And now they start to rattle:

"But we wouldn't want your family to suffer like the Wellman family is suffering. You wouldn't want to be separated from your cute kids, would you?"

"Why not drop in at the Federal Building, and look at our files. Maybe some of the names aren't spelled just right. Maybe there's some more to be added. You know, we might have missed a few items. We're sure you're OK, and willing to help us. But those leaders in your Union, in your club, in your lodge, they're just giving you a bum steer. And we're sure you'll help us out, because we know you don't want your kids to suffer like those poor Wellman kids."

These rattlesnakes are like Anyface. They can look pleasant enough when they want to. They've been rigidly tested and trained by the FBI. But don't let their deceit fool you. These venomous snakes mean business. Unless you're prepared to stool on your Union, your friends, or on anyone else they decide you shall finger, they're deadly enough to spit out their fangs at your kids.

Some workers think they can out-talk and out-smart these perverts. Ever try to out-talk and out-smart a skunk? No matter how brilliant your conversation, the stench still sticks.

Brother, if they try their poison on you, just tell them to git.

Hundreds Write to Express Support of Their Paper

The Daily Worker has received many hundreds of excellent letters from its readers accompanying contributions in the current \$60,000 drive, far too many to print. Here are a few culled out of the mail of the last couple of days alone:

NEW YORK

Here's an engagement ring for the Daily Worker from two Jefferson School students who met at a summer resort. We dislike the practice of the man giving the woman an engagement ring. We are happy, however, to be able to give \$50.50 as our engagement ring to the Daily Worker. Our children must and will grow up in a better America, and for this the continued existence of the DAILY is vital.

CARL JEFFERSON & T.P.

CHICAGO

Dear Friends:
Enclosed is \$7 cash—\$5 toward the fund campaign and \$2 penalty for my not responding sooner.

D. B.

BROOKLYN

Dear Friends:
Yesterday I paid my first visit to a new Brooklyn citizen—the 10-day-old daughter of two dear young friends.

A "rebel yell" was coming from the bassinet and by association of ideas I felt that I could most fittingly celebrate her arrival by donating \$10 to the fighting fund of a fighting paper.

Today she only cries for her bottle. But on the heart and conscience of us all rests the commanding task of moulding for her and her generation a peaceful future. If we all fight for "a brighter world, a fairer day" our junior citizen and her contemporaries will never have to shed bitter, futile tears for a young sweetheart or husband slaughtered on some far-off battlefield.

"The youth of future generations cry
Build well the peace or else we, too, must die!"

MURIEL I. SYMINGTON

DENVER

Dear Editor:
In response to your last appeal, Nov. 8th, I am enclosing \$20. I am an old man and not working but your paper must live because the future is represented in your publications. Your staff is magnificent. I admire them.

NILES, Mich.

Gentlemen:
Here's another \$10 for the D.W. fund. I hope that you make your quota. I should think that all who labor would WANT to contribute to a daily paper which supports the cause of peace and which attempts to protect the workingman during this critical period.

PARTY VOICE

November Issue
Now Available!

Featuring a major review of problems of Party organization and opening up general discussion on this subject. Also, articles on the inspiring lessons of the Flynn signature campaign in the Bronx; the continuing fight for de-segregation, the struggle against the re-militarization of West Germany, and other features.

We invite letters and articles from our readers for our January issue on (1) the election results and next steps in the mass struggle for jobs, peace, equal rights, and democracy; (2) on Party organization and Party building. Deadline is December 10.

PARTY VOICE
268 Seventh Avenue
New York City

NEW YORK

To the Daily Worker:
A second contribution of \$16 from a group of Cosmetic workers. The paper to us is a daily ally in the struggle against the bosses and for a better world. Good health.

BROOKLYN

Five Dollars.
In memory of Peter V. Cachione, one of the greatest act builders the Daily Worker ever had.

A Brooklyn Window Cleaner

NEW YORK

Enclosed find \$8 for the Daily Worker, a paper we would not know what to do without. Credit it to E. C. Flynn who put such a wonderful and daring campaign in our 24th Congressional District in the Bronx.

C. D.

PATERSON, N. J.

Enclosed find \$25 for our paper. From the Passaic County Freedom of the Press Committee.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Gentlemen:
Enclosed \$5 to aid for continuance of the paper and wishing for its success.

M. H.

BROOKLYN

To the Worker:
Enclosed is a small sum of \$14 from a group of workers. Hoping in the near future we will have more money plus new readers.

CLEVELAND

Dear Friends:
Some time ago I sent you \$3

which I could share at that time. I can now share \$2 more. Sorry it can't be more at present, but will try again soon.

P. S. Hope the next time I can send you \$10, and I hope to make it soon.

MRS. A.

BROOKLYN

Dear Friends:
Here's \$10 towards saving our paper. Hope the quota is reached in good time. Please credit this contribution to Coney Island and electrical workers.

TWO FRIENDS

BRONX

Dear Friends:
Last week some out-of-town friends came to see me and brought me some gifts. We decided to cash in the gifts and send the money to the Daily Worker. I am enclosing a check for \$25.

R. W.

HANCOCK, Mich.

Dear Friends:
Here is \$5 more to help our worthy paper. Will try and send more later.

PHILADELPHIA

Enclosed find \$15 to keep a very necessary paper rolling.

A PHILA. READER

WARWICK, R. I.

Dear Editor:
Enclosed find \$10 for the Worker. I regret not sending more. I am 74 years old and have no income.

BOSTON

Enclosed \$1. LONG LIVE PEACE! LONG LIVE THE DAILY WORKER!

MADISON, Wis.

Dear Friends:
Enclosed find \$26. KEEP THE PRESSES ROLLING!

Madison Freedom of the Press Committee.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.

Nov. 9th

Dear Friends:
Enclosed is another \$50 we promised to send this week. \$50 of this came from readers in the iron range country.

We are continuing our efforts to reach and contact readers and friends of the paper for more funds and fully expect to be able to send in another sizable amount before this week is up.

Freedom of the Press Comm.

And then the next day—

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.

Nov. 10th

Dear Friends:
Enclosed is a money order for \$65. We fully expect to be able to send more within a few days. You can rest assured that we will continue plugging for the entire pledge of \$750, and the prospects of fulfilling our goal by Dec. 1 seem realizable.

Freedom of the Press Comm.

M. LeS., Chairman.

EASTERN PENNA.

Enclosed please find a check for \$5 also two one dollar bills. Will try to round up a few more dollars shortly.

Readers in Eastern Penna.

NEW YORK

Dear Daily Worker:
I hope you will survive. Enclosed is \$5, with a special note of appreciation to the excellent writings on the Theatre and Drama. I salute you all.

AGNES

BROOKLYN

Enclosed find \$2. Best of luck in meeting the financial goal! This is my fourth installment.

BROOKLYNITE.

ERIE, Pa.

Dear Friends:
Enclosed please find a check for the sum of \$10 from friends to the press fund.

NEW YORK CITY

Enclosed is \$1 to keep the good work going on your great paper.

A FRIEND.

JAMAICA Queens

Dear Daily Worker:
Here is half of my ten. I only wish it was ten times as much. Try and send more next week.

EWS.

NEW YORK

Enclosed is another \$10 collected from a few friends. I'll keep trying.

R. W.

From a New Jersey subscriber—\$10.

QUEENS VILLAGE, L. I.

The enclosed \$10 is from friends in Laurelton. Best wishes for that weekly \$1,000—tens.

C. H.

Lydia Gibson Minor Contributes to 'Worker'

Among contributions to the Daily Worker \$60,000 fund campaign received late last week was \$50 from Lydia Gibson Minor, widow of one of the great figures of modern America, Robert Minor, one-time editor of the Daily Worker and frequent contributor to its columns.

Another contributor was Martha Scherer, courageous young woman who is a Smith Act defendant in Colorado, now out on bail. She is battling for lower bail for her fellow-defendants still in jail and contributes \$10 to the Daily Worker in the knowledge that its pages are contributing to the struggle for democratic liberty.

There is \$50 from the Minnesota-Dakota Freedom of the Press Committee, which is immediately followed the next day by another \$65 from the same committee. They have now contributed close to \$550 in that area and are confident they will reach their mark of \$750 by December 1.

Neighboring Wisconsin, with \$45 from Superior and \$26 from Madison, is doing even better, having raised over \$600 in a goal of \$750.

There is \$40 from the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee, followed immediately by another \$59.50 from that committee. Illinois readers have so far contributed close to a third of their goal of \$2,000. The Illinois contributions include \$25 from steel workers in nearby Gary, \$15 from Albany Park, \$18 from the North Side Freedom of the Press Committee (Chicago); \$19.50 from the Freedom of the Press Committee in the 9th Congressional District; and varying sums from individuals and groups.

Baltimore

There is \$20 from a steady supporter of the Press Committee; putting that group over the \$100 mark. They're just getting started. Of the \$23, fifteen is George Morris' column and \$8 from two friends of The Worker.

There is \$20 from a steady supporter in a Connecticut town. And from the Passaic County, (N.J.) Freedom of the Press Committee comes \$25.

Ten dollars comes from a Massachusetts town; \$2 from a Montana town; \$10 from Detroit restaurant worker; another \$10 from Valparaiso, Indiana; \$7 from a reader in East Pa.; \$3 from a Bronx couple; \$10 from Laurelton in Queens; \$2 from a Jamaica, Queens reader.

A New Yorker named Agnes sends \$5; a Brooklyn worker, \$5; \$14 from a group of Coney Island readers; Tubby, boyhood friend of Max Gordon sends \$5; Bernie of New York, \$5 and a faithful, veteran plunger of the Daily Worker, Rose Wallach, sends another \$10 collected from friends.

From Violin Maker

There is \$15 from Dayton, Ohio; \$2.50 from a Philadelphian; \$1 from an Arkansas town; \$8 from the St. Louis Freedom of the Press Committee; A Chicagoan who has been contributing regularly sends another \$5; there is \$5 for Dave Platt from Rhode Island; \$2.50 from Tacoma, Washington; \$5 from Hancock, Mich. and another \$5 from Lansing, Mich.; A N. J. subscriber sends \$10; there is \$20 from a constant supporter, and 84-year-old violin maker in Lorain, Ohio; \$2 from one Cleveland and \$2 from another; \$10 from Erie, Pa.; \$7 from Spokane, Wash.; another Rhode Islander sends \$10; and a Chicagoan \$5. There is \$1 from North Dakota, another from Boston; \$5 from Buffalo; \$10 from two friends; half from Coney Island and half from an electrical worker; \$5 from a "premature anti-fascist" garment worker; \$8 from a Bronxite for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

Two Brooklynites—L. and L.—send \$3 and write they're going for their third ten; while another Brooklynite sends \$2 as a "fourth installment." There is \$10 from Niles Michigan; \$7 from a Chicagoan; and \$10 from another one. A Philadelphia reader sends \$15 and asks for acknowledgement. Here it is. There is \$20 from Denver, \$5 from Buffalo and \$15, several tens, fives, twos and ones from New Yorkers, including \$10 from a Yankee fan for Lester Rodney.

ney, \$5 from a Jamaica, Queens, reader for Abner Berry.

Dentists

A group of Manhattan dentists contributes \$85; there is \$45 from Stuyvesant Town supporters; \$18 from another Manhattanite; \$10 from a Jerseyite; \$5 from a Brooklynite for Milton Howard; \$15 from two members of the Riverdale Club, Bronx; \$15 from two Fordham, Bronx, friends; \$40 from three West Midwood readers, Brooklyn; \$5 from a Jefferson School student; \$10 from a Nassau County friend; \$20 from Esther of garment; \$5 from a garment worker for Platt, and \$15 from another garment worker for Rodney. There is still another \$30 from garment workers, half for Pittman, half for George Morris. They promise more next week.

From the former cooperative apartments in the northeast Bronx comes \$41 collected by a devoted supporter of the Daily Worker working in the building. He issues a plea to all backers of the paper in the area to come forward as pace-setters in this battle to save the paper, as they did in the past.

There is \$35 from the northwest Bronx; \$30 from Lower East Side friends for John Stachel; \$10 from Jewish-American friends; of Washington Heights; \$10 from an unemployed worker of Yorkville; \$10 from a Connecticut worker; \$12 from a Manhattan couple; \$20 from the Glenwood-Flushing area of Brooklyn.

Washington Sq.

There is \$38 from Bronx trade unionists; \$90 from readers in Manhattan's Washington Square area; \$70 from a group of youth in Lincoln Square; and \$60 from a group of Hungarian readers.

A friend gives \$5 in the memory of a dear departed one; a Brooklyn window cleaner gives another \$5; still another \$5 as a birthday gift in honor of a friend of the paper; and there is \$2 from 60-week-old Edward. He's young, but has given \$2 a week to the paper almost every week of his life.

Readers in an AFL local collected \$27 to be credited to Elihu Hicks; and another \$10 was collected among shoe workers; there

is another \$10 from distributive workers; and still another \$10 from Bronx dressmakers. Several furriers contribute \$40 to be credited to Max Gordon.

Muriel Symington, a veteran contributor, gives \$10 in behalf of Milton Howard; and that veteran D. W. reporter, currently on a brief leave, gives \$25. There is another \$15 from Rockaway friends; \$5 from printing trades workers; \$15 collected on a Worker route in Rego Park, Queens; a group of workers in the Bronx Tremont area give \$45; and there is \$10 from a Long Island grandmother.

From East Meadow in Nassau County comes \$21.50 collected from some readers, with a plea that Nassau County readers have not been heard from in this campaign. The contributors urge Nassau County readers to get busy to save the Daily Worker as they have so often in the past.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE		
LEONEL SETS 145TW, 1465 40% OFF		
Stag Handle Carv. Set	17.95	10.75
Poultry Shear	8.95	6.30
Carving Board	10.95	6.30
Genta Stainless Steel 30% OFF		
STANDARD BRAND DIST., 143 4th Ave.		
(13 & 14 Sts.) GR 3-7819; 1 hr. parking or 2 tokens.		
SERVICES		
MOVING AND STORAGE		
SPICKER'S moving and pickup service, city, county. Short notice, plan ahead. UN 4-7707.		
MOVING, Storage, Long Distance, experienced furniture, piano movers. Call Ed Wendell, JR 6-8000. Day-night.		

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
18 E. 7th St.
near 5th Ave.
GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

LEMENT HARRIS
Licensed Insurance Broker
associated with
CARL BRODSKY
all kinds of
Insurance
799 BROADWAY, COR. 11th ST.
Tel: GR 5-0027 N.Y.C. 3

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

The Ancient Music of the Ozarks

Do you know that in the backwoods of Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee there are people who still speak the English language as it was spoken in Shakespeare's time?

They also sing songs that were sung by Englishmen who were with Sir Francis Drake when he destroyed the Armada four hundred years ago. A contemporary Kentucky ballad, The Riddle, was recently found in a 15th century English manuscript.

The archaic Elizabethan speech and the songs have been handed down from generation to generation by the descendants of the hardy folk who left England to make their homes in the colonies.

There's one particular ballad, The Two Sisters, which was in vogue in England around the time that the immortal poet Christopher Marlowe was writing Dr. Faustus which was a few years before the first performance of Hamlet at the Globe Theatre in London. Samuel Pepys mentioned The Two Sisters in his diary. That song, with most of the lyrics unchanged and sung in the quavering tonal accents of the 16th century English troubadour can still be heard in the Ozark mountains of Arkansas.

In fact if you had had your television set tuned to a program called The Search last Sunday afternoon on CBS Channel 2 you would have heard and been inspired, as I was, by the singing of this ancient song by a beautiful dark-eyed Arkansas girl.

The Search, may I point out, is one of the best of the documentary programs on TV. Each week it undertakes a search to increase our knowledge about certain little known aspects of our culture and science. In last Sunday's "Search," Mary Celestia Parker, director of Folklore Research at the University of Arkansas and CBS narrator Charles Romaine set out in a jeep for the Ozarks to track down the great-great-grandchild of the Elizabethan ballad The Two Sisters.

The trip was an eyeopener. It was like discovering a part of our hidden democratic heritage for the first time. You saw the natural beauties of the countryside and the poverty stricken communities in the same glance. You saw the faces of men and women who have lived with hunger for a long time. And with song. You saw the unrecognized heroes of our land.

The first stop was at the cottage of a 70 year old farmer, his face and his lean body showing the marks of a lifetime of hard labor and trouble galore. There was something very fine and human about this old man who, when he sang, gave a preview of the great art that will some day come to fruition in a people's America. He began by singing a merry old English air about his roving days being over and wingle wangle wingle he's going to take himself a wife to fill his lonely hours. The wingle wangle wingle was a sort of refrain at the end of each stanza. He said that he hadn't heard of a ballad by the name of Two Sisters but referred the researchers to a Mary Briscoe a little further yonder in Yokum Creek who might know.

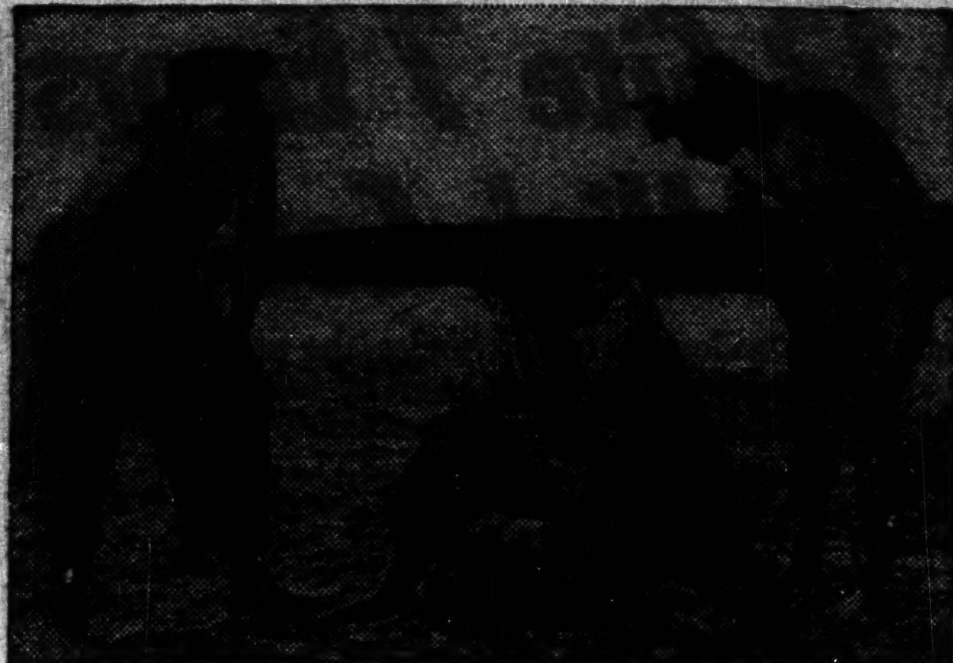
At Yokum Creek they heard a group of farmers talking about the heat. One said it was so hot in his town one summer the corn popped right on the ears—There was popcorn all over the place. The horses figured it was snowing and began to shiver like they were freezing. Prof. Parker explained to the CBS man that this was the famous Ozarkian corn-poppin', horse-freezin' tall tale usually told when strangers are around.

A little later we meet Sister Briscoe, an 80 year old woman who sings haunting melodies reminiscent of oriental music while working a spinning wheel. She sang of pretty turtle doves and something about a little family—two sisters and one brother—poor and needy but very friendly. No, she said, when asked about The Two Sisters ballad, "never heard it," but she knew of someone who might be able to help them. Unfortunately, "the man was in bad shape because a log fell on him and he's not well." They found him in cheerful spirits in a hospital and his first words were "thank God I'm still able to vote." When he found out who his visitors were he cracked: "My uncle once told me that if I lived long enough TV would come and get me."

This 82 year old troubadour entertained his visitors with a song about Joshua at the Battle of Jericho. It was like hearing something out of the Middle Ages. Not he said, don't recall any song by the name of Two Sisters but he said there was some one, etc., etc.

Finally, after interviewing a number of these old people, the searching party find themselves at a "play party," an Ozark shindig that resembles the square dance. There, at last, they find what they had been looking for. They hear the Elizabethan ballad being sung by a young girl with a voice as true as the lyrics to the song which goes: There was an old lord by the northern sea, bow down; and he had daughters one, two, three, Bow down; I will be true true to my love love and my love will be true to me. There was a beau for the youngest one; the older one she had none; I will be true true to my love love and my love will be true to me; her lover he bought her a beaver hat; the oldest one she didn't like that; I will be true true to my love love and my love will be true to me. Where did you learn that song, she was asked. "From my grandmother," came the reply.

These are true people's songs and all America should be singing them. They are the stuff of future symphonies and cantatas. They express the profound yearnings of decent people for the right to love, to laughter, to enjoy life to the full. This is the democratic culture that can be an infinite source of inspiration to writers, artists and musicians. It is the culture that we must fight to preserve and on which we must build.



Victor Merlaniev, Boris Chirkov and Anton Borisov in a scene from "True Friends" at the Stanley.

'True Friends', Enjoyable Comedy at the Stanley

The Stanley Theatre is showing a new Soviet comedy "True Friends" this week. It is an adventure tale of three middle-aged men, friends from childhood, attempting to recapture a fragment of their youth in a trip on the river. One of the friends goes along very unwillingly at first, but the other two have a surprise in store for him. However, all three find the unexpected on a voyage full of scrapes and misadventures.

This is a story of humanism and pleasant humor, and it is evident that such a film can be more engaging entertainment than one which has an atmosphere of constant jolts to the nerves.

There is a hilarious scene in "True Friends" in which a gun is pointed at two of the friends, but the atmosphere has such a remarkable absence of menace or shock that to an American eye it is like a wonderful satire on the ritual and stereotyped entertainment such as "Dragnet" or "Rogue Cop."

The humor is of the chuckling variety but it and the dramatic mementos grow out of the very basic materials of Soviet life and progress.

The elements of self-criticism which some of our newspaper critics find so hard to take and can only sneer at are a fundamental part of the story and so are the gentle and the pointed jibes.

The humor in a bureaucrat's unhappiness at his shocked discovery of his resemblance to another bureaucrat is certainly intended primarily for Soviet audiences but the similarity to our own variety will not be lost on an American audience.

There are no "production" numbers, no fabulously expensive sets but the scenery along the river bank is such that it draws the

viewer into becoming one of the voyagers.

Soviet film color seems to grow more natural and lifelike with each film received and this one continues in that line. Only on leaving the theatre at night is one reminded of the neon-like harshness of other movie color methods.

The English titles have some minor errors but generally they carry the fabric of the story quite well.

In addition, there is a short of the Fourth World Youth Festival in Bucharest, Romania last year, made by some thirty cameramen from ten countries. Dances of many countries, sightseeing of the participants, and athletic events, including one with the great runner Emil Zatopek, were filmed. And the vibrancy and purposefulness in the closeups of the smiling and serious faces of the youth at the Festival gave one viewer a renewed sense of strength and confidence.—S.C.

J. Rosamond Johnson, Composer Of 'Negro Anthem', Dies

J. Rosamond Johnson, 81-year-old Negro composer, actor, director and author of many hit songs as well as several volumes of Negro spirituals, died at his home on Nov. 11. He composed, together with his brother, James Weldon Johnson, "Lift Every Voice and Sing," the song that has become known as "the Negro national anthem."

Born in Jacksonville, Fla. Aug. 11, 1873, J. Rosamond and his brother began collaborating in music at an early age. "Lift Every Voice and Sing," was written for a Jacksonville school celebration of Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, 1900. Over the years it was adopted by Negro lodges, church groups and other organizations as a ritual part of their meetings.

The brothers moved to New York at the turn of the century and rapidly won a place as leading producers of popular music.

They composed such hits as "Under the Bamboo Tree," "Congo Love Song," "My Castle on the Nile," and many others. They composed for many top Broadway producers including Flo Ziegfeld.

The collaboration broke up in 1905. James Weldon Johnson turned to politics. He later won fame as field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, editor of The Crisis, a member of the U.S. consulate in Nicaragua, author and professor of creative literature at Fisk University. He died in an auto accident in 1938.

J. Rosamond Johnson developed a vaudeville routine with Bert Cole which toured the United States and England. In 1913 he became director of the Music School Settlement in New York, a school for Negro students. He quit the post in 1920 to form the Rosamond Johnson Quintet which toured the Orpheum vaudeville circuit for several years, before he retired.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

Ding Dong School (4) 10 a.m.
Disneyland—The Story of Donald Duck (7) 7:30 p.m.
Movie: Beauty and the Beast (French) (11) 7:30
Chicago Symphony (5) 9
Boxing (2) 10
This Is Your Life (4) 10
Movie: Senator Was Indiscreet (9) 10
Greatest Pro Football (5) 10:30
Movie: On Approval—Beatrice Lillie (13) 11
Steve Allen (4) 11:15 to 11:30
Movie: Corridor of Mirrors (9) 11:30

RADIO

Averell Harriman speech WNYC 1:15 p.m.
Croucho Marx—You Bet Your Life WRCB 9
Music Magazine WQXR 9:05
The Big Story WRCB 9:30
Shostakovich Symphony No. 5 WNYC 7 to 8:30
Sibelius Symphony No. 5 in E WQXR 8:05-9
Gala Performance WQXR 10:05-11: Isaac Stern & others

MOVIES

True Friends (new Soviet film), Stanley
UPA Mr. Magoo Cartoon Festival, 5th Ave. Cinema
Bread Love & Dreams (Italian), Paris.
Aida—opera on film (Italian), Little Carnegie
Lili, 52nd St. Translux.
A Star Is Born, Paramount & Victoria
High and Dry (British), Sutton
Leonardo da Vinci, Baronet
Little Kidnappers (British), Translux 40th St.
Gorky's Mistress (Russian), Beacon
The Detective (British), Fine Arts
Hello Elephant (Italian), Apollo, 42nd St.
Hansel & Gretel, Broadway
This Is Cinerama, Warner
Mr. Hulot's Holiday (French), Art & Symphony
La Ronde (French), Beverly
Dead of Night & On Approval (British), Beekman, Mon. & Tues.
Devils Pitchfork (Japanese), Thalia

DRAMA

In Splendid Error, Greenwich Mews
Twelfth Night—Shakespeare, Jan Hus Auditorium
Comedy in Music—Victor Borge, Golden
Kismet, Ziegfeld

11 N.C. Colleges For Acting Now to End Segregation

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Nov. 16 (FP).—A survey indicated the presidents of 11 North Carolina colleges favor beginning racial integration on a college level.

Arthur M. Bannerman, president of Warren Wilson College, told the closing session of the North Carolina College Conference here that a survey he made showed three unidentified colleges already admit Negroes. He said the survey also showed seven college presidents are opposed to integration, 24 believe integration will become a reality soon and six believe it will be blocked for several years.

Regina Frankfeld, Gurley Flynn in Bronx, Nov. 27

Regina Frankfeld and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will be the main speakers at the rally to be held Nov. 27 at 8:30 p.m. under the auspices of the Bronx Committee for the Freedom of Political Prisoners. There will be entertainment and refreshments.

The event will be held at 683 Allerton Ave., Bronx.

Mrs. Frankfeld is the first of the Smith Act prisoners to be released.

Smith Act 13 Cite 7 Errors In Petition to High Court

Attorneys for 13 Communist Party leaders convicted under the pro-fascist Smith Act for "teaching and advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence" petitioned the U.S. Supreme Court last Saturday to review the conviction. The petitioners are Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Pettis Perry, Claudia Jones, Alexander Bittelman, Alexander Trachtenberg, Victor Jeremy Jerome, Albert F. Lannon, Louis Weinstock, Arnold S. Johnson, Betty Cannett, Jacob Mindel, William W. Weinstein and George Blake Charney.

The 104-page petition, filed by attorneys Mary Kaufman and Harry Sacher, assured that there are seven legal reasons why the U.S. Court of Appeals' decision, upholding the convictions, should be reversed.

The petition pointed out that the charge to the jury by trial Judge Edward J. Dimock clearly violated the defendants' constitutional rights in that the jury was told it could consider, as evidence against the defendants, actions and declarations made by other people not on trial but allegedly associated with the defendants.

The second reason for review of the conviction, cited by the petition, was the absence during the trial of any evidence showing a "clear and present danger" threatened by the defendants against the United States. The Supreme Court had previously ruled, in the case of the first 12 Communist leaders persecuted under the Smith Act, that it had to be shown, in order to convict, that a "clear and present danger" existed.

The third reason cited was that even the evidence submitted by the government in the trial left room for "reasonable doubt" as to the defendants' guilt. An elementary Constitutional guarantee

is that, for a person to be convicted, enough evidence must be submitted to establish his guilt "beyond a reasonable doubt."

Fourth, the petition argued that the admission of testimony by renegade John Lautner that he had been beaten by persons other than those on trial is grounds for reversing the conviction.

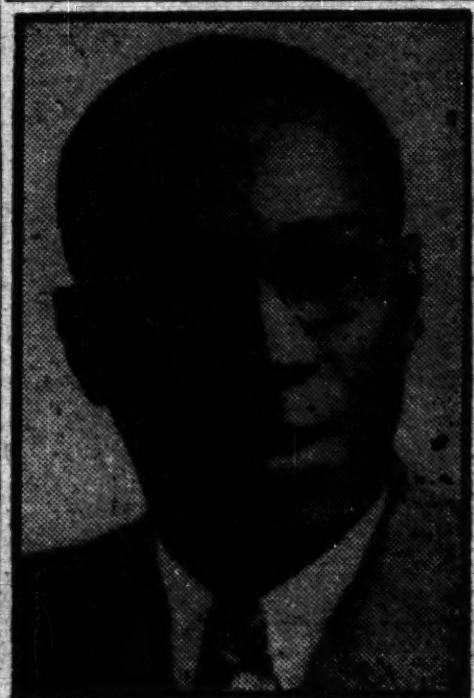
Fifth, the petition asserted that the jury was improperly constituted and that Judge Dimock was in "error" in dismissing the challenge of the jury.

Sixth, the defendants were brought to trial in an atmosphere

of hysteria and intimidation, manufactured largely by the government itself, "and calculated to produce a guilty verdict in violation of their constitutional right to a fair trial."

Finally, the petition charged that misconduct by the jury, which consisted of admitted bias against the defendants and a pre-determination of guilt, "deprived petitioners of a fair and impartial trial."

On the basis of this evidence, the petition concluded, a writ of certiorari should be granted and the judgement of the Court of Appeals reversed.



CROCKETT

Geo. Crockett Reprimanded by Michigan Court

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—An unprecedented public reprimand was administered last week by a panel of three Michigan Circuit Court judges to George Crockett, a lawyer who is a Negro, and who served as a defense attorney for Carl Winter, State Chairman of the Communist Party of Michigan, in the first Foley Square trial of the 11 top Communist Party leaders in 1949.

This action was recommended by the grievance committee of the Michigan State Bar, despite the fact that Crockett had already been heavily penalized.

At the end of the Foley Square trial, Crockett was sentenced to jail by Judge Medina for "contempt of court," and served four months. In March of this year, Crockett formally apologized to Judge Medina, thus purging himself of contempt. The Michigan Bar committee, however, proceeded with its action.

In a Supreme Court decision on Crockett's "contempt of court," Justices Douglas and Frankfurter declared there was fault on both sides in the Foley Square case.

Crockett, in a statement to the panel of Michigan judges, stressed the political nature of the Foley Square trial. He said: "I am aware we are living in difficult times. I am persuaded times may change and history may conclude there was some justification for the vigor with which the defense counsel defended the First Amendment to the Constitution."

"Look around at other attorneys. Many have defended unpopular causes and earned great reputations—but they stayed within the proper decorum."

Crockett really had no need to look around. In the first Foley Square trial, three other attorneys beside himself, and one defendant who represented himself, were arbitrarily sentenced for "contempt of court"; in California, Vincent Hallinan was sentenced for contempt because of his energetic defense of Harry Bridges—and there were a host of others.

Lumber Trust Wants To End TVA Projects

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Spokesmen for lumber manufacturers yesterday called for an end to the "concept of Federally created and financed valley authorities." They said it is a state and local responsibility to solve water resource problems.

The stand was taken in a resolution passed by directors of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association at their annual meeting here.

Survey Chance in New Congress to Kill Walter Law

One hundred Congressmen elected to serve in the new 84th Congress were in Congress in June, 1952, and voted at that time to sustain President Truman's veto of the Walter-McCarran Law, a survey conducted by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born revealed yesterday.

The Committee's survey is part of a special study of the prospects for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Immigration Law in 1955, to be presented to the National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, which will convene in New York Dec. 11 and 12.

The committee announced also that at least four newly-elected members of Congress are committed to support legislation for repeal or revision of the Law. These are Sen. Patrick V. McNamara, of Michigan; Rep. James Roosevelt, of California; Rep. Charles Diggs, Jr., of Michigan; and Rep. Lester Holtzman, of New York.

Compromise Ends Chicopee Falls Rubber Strike

CHICOPEE FALLS, Mass., Nov. 16 (FP).—A three-day strike by 2,200 workers at the Fisk Tire Division plant of the U. S. Rubber Co. ended here when the company agreed to confer with the union on seniority questions.

The CIO United Rubber Workers charged that the Fisk management had violated seniority rules during layoffs while the plant was switching to production of tubeless tires.

Local union president James Riley explained that the company threatened to fire several employees if the union did not accept the rulings on seniority.



on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

This, that and the Other . . .

JIMMY CARTER to regain the lightweight title from Paddy De Marco. As we saw it last time, Jimmy was caught off guard by an inspired and underrated De Marco, and started to untrack too late. He is essentially both the classier ringman and much the heavier puncher. Knowing what he's up against from the start this time, he figures to win—on form.

Will the Yanks get off the "hook" of democracy again by trading Elston Howard to the Chicago White Sox, along with another player, for a pitcher like Virgil Trucks? And explain that the fact Howard is a Negro has nothing to do with it, since they need pitchers and are loaded with catchers, with three other prospects behind Berra? So why did they convert Howard into a catcher last spring if that's where they are loaded?

Our "report card" on last week's picks—18 right, 6 wrong, 1 tie. But two of our three Blue Plate special upsets, Purdue over Ohio State and Illinois over Wisconsin, failed to come off. Batted .333 on the special with SMU knocking Arkansas out of the unbeaten class.

Saw "Rome 11 O'Clock" again and could take it half a dozen times more. If I had to be cast away on a desert island with two movies, they would be "Rome" and "Grapes of Wrath."

Doesn't the fact that West Point played Tommy Bell Saturday against Penn, though it has been proved this is his fifth season of football, making him ineligible by Eastern Collegiate regulations, show the kind of cynical contempt for the collegiate standards which both explains how come they have a football powerhouse and makes their games with Ivy schools amateurs vs. semi-pros?

IF CONNIE MACK was the great manager some of his devoted journalistic followers make him out to be, how come he traded the greatest natural player in the game's history, Shoeless Joe Jackson, to Cleveland in 1909, along with another player, for a player named Bristol Lord who went over the .300 mark only once? Jackson with Cleveland hit for such marks as .387, .408, .395, .373, .382, .351, .354. Also, didn't Mack have first crack at Babe Ruth and pass him up, Boston buying him for \$8,500? Answers are yes.

PRESS AGENT DEPT.—Since Marlon Brando is emerging in a picture called "Desiree," in which he plays Napoleon and Desiree is a young French girl friend, wasn't the whole recent story of his "romance" with a young French miss a promotional stunt for the movie? Do you think that too unlikely, a knock against press agency? Remember the story of a television guy being fired for a kiss on TV which exceeded the censorship limits—and how lo and behold, up popped a movie starring the same girl, and promoted as "Cleo Moore, the Long Kiss Girl, in 'Bait'." The moral of all this? Nothing at all, except maybe not to believe everything you read in newspapers that go for anything which sells papers.

Now don't anybody call me a reactionary opposed to change, but I feel a little sorry for kids in New York today because they never see horses pulling milkwagon and ice wagons, because there are so few lots left to throw a ball around, because they don't have the space to let their dogs enjoy life without leashes and muzzles, because there are so few trees to climb, and when they get a little older they won't be able to dream down on their city from the high, winding Sixth and Ninth Aves. L's, and will never take the ride up Fifth Ave. and Riverside Drive on the top of an open bus with the sky the roof.

Back to journalism for a minute: How many Americans know that President Eisenhower has admitted our B-29 was over Soviet territory when the incident occurred? Watch for the weekend Worker's big story nailing this down. But many readers of other papers are asking the "what if" question which we have been putting forth for years. For instance, the lead letter in the Monday Journal-American went like this: "To the Editor: I wonder what would happen to a Russian bomber flying 15 miles from Brooklyn, why must we fly over Russia to find out if it's going to rain or snow next Sunday? Why don't we keep away from the damned place?" —Louise Kushell, New York City. You can't hold back common sense forever.

\$\$\$ and Thanks Dep't

THANKS TO M. W. of Queens, L. I. who sends along \$27 with the note:

"Am sending along another \$27. Most of it is from guys who for lack of a better world I have to call 'non-progressive'. For our sake and I'm sure for the sake of many others keep those football predictions coming. I might add that it's been pretty tough for me to explain the rough time you're having with this fund drive. These people who don't consider themselves real friends of the paper are wondering why the regular readers are not coming through. I know the reason—times being what they are and the demands being so numerous—and I know the readers will come around."

HW of New York sends \$2, makes a controversial point about basketball and height which we'll deal with another day, and adds "Due to urgency of appeal herewith is my weekly buck again stretched (somehow) to two. I'm adding your weekend piece 'Free elections, anyone?' to those I show to friends possessing 'minds to be won'! Sometimes I think you're really Ted Tinsley, and where he is incidentally?"

I am definitely not Ted Tinsley, HW, or for one thing I would have been beating myself in tennis for many years, a feat not even Don Budge ever attempted. Thanks for the compliment, Ted is busy otherwise, and we hope to get his popular contributions again in a while.

PRN, that sturdy regular, sends his weekly contribution plus an extra dollar for the urgent situation.

Please scratch around and keep it coming, everyone, as much as you can really spare. You know anything more important than the Daily Worker these days?

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